The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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BIG TEXTILE STRIKE ENDS

Utica, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The long strike of nearly 8,000 textile workmen textile workers has resulted in a 10 per cent wage increase and improved working conditions for these employees.

In addition to the 10 per cent wage increase the union is given recognition through a committee; all those who were evicted will be moved back to their tenants; absolutely no discrimination; abolition of the objectionable card system, which was one of the worst abuses imposed on the workers; all workers to be reinstated in one week and back on their old jobs in four weeks. The suit brought by the corporation for $25,000 damages against members of the union will also be withdrawn.

Secretary-Treasurer Sarah A. Conboy, of the United Textile Workers, claims it is one of the greatest victories that organization has ever won. And adds: "Great credit is due the Utica Trades and Labor assembly for their active and earnest interest in this matter."

The strikers are members of the United Textile Workers of America, and were forced to suspend work when the New York Mills corporation refused to recognize their demands, treat with their union or submit difference to arbitration.

The corporation used the usual method of coercion, ejection from company houses and the importation of gunmen and thugs to intimidate the workers. One of the union's organizers was kidnapped and badly beaten by company thugs.

Attempts were made to break the strike through an appeal to national prejudice. The majority of the workers are the population company houses and rent for same was taken from the meager envelopes of operatives. Evictions in defiance of the customary notice provided by law were common.

Against these practices the textile workers struck, and for the first time showed their power through trade union methods.

HEALTH INSURANCE DATA.

Boston, Nov. 4.—More than $6,000,000 a year is paid by the employers and employes in Massachusetts for some form of health insurance, according to figures in the possession of the special commission on social insurance. The greatest burden is the practice of passing the hat when a worker is injured or ill. At least $2,000,000 is collected annually in the factories and workshops of the state by that method.

The figures have come to the commission in response to a form letter sent out to manufacturers and trade organizations in all parts of the state. Replies have been received from more than 1,000 local labor organizations while nearly all of the big manufacturing corporations in Massachusetts have also replied.

Those relating to the health insurance paid by the labor organizations reveal many interesting facts, among them being that of the workers, through their trade organizations, pay more than $1,500,000 each year for sick benefits.

The figures as they have been received have caused the commission to direct a great deal of its attention to this phase of the problem presented to it by the legislature, and, as a result, plans are being considered to hold hearings in every city of the state, at which health insurance, old age pensions and unemployment will be the only matters discussed.

GRATEFUL AND DUTIFUL AND WATCHFUL FOR LABOR'S FUTURE.

TOBACCO TRUST HAS STRIKE.

St. Louis, No. 4.—The 1,500 employes of the Liggett & Myers company, known as the tobacco trust, are on strike for a 10 per cent wage increase and the reinstatement of a number of the workers who were discharged for attempting to organize a union in the factory. There has been considerable dissatisfaction in the factory for months past and in order to get relief from the continued impositions practiced by the company's representatives and increased wages they attempted to form a union. When that fact was discovered the discharges followed. A large majority of the strikers are women and girls.

EIGHT HOURS AND 30 PER CENT.

Starkville, Minn., No. 4.—Three hundred paper makers have won their eight hour strike at the plant of the Watab Paper company, according to George J. Schneider, representative of the Paper Makers' Brotherhood. The men secured an eight-hour day, with an increase of 20 per cent in wages over the previous 12-hour day pay. The paper makers voted to strike two years ago and have been out ever since.

The eight-hour work-day and the union scale of wages is now in force all over Minnesota, announced Schneider, every paper mill in the state signing up with the union.

AN IMPROVED SCHEDULE.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Nov. 4.—The new schedule which has been accepted and is now in force between the federated shopmen and the Canadian government railroads, which extends from Prince Island to Winnipeg, is a big one.

The minimum rates agreed upon in the various trades are: Machinists, 65c; boilermakers, 65c; blacksmiths, 65c; carmen, 60c; pipe fitters, 63c; pattern makers, 64 1-2c. These rates apply to the Pacific Coast line. In the general rules or conditions there has been very general improvements, so much so marked indeed that government lines men can claim to be a little ahead of the Canadian Pacific in their terms of employment.

UPHOLSTERERS GET INCREASE.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Nov. 4.—The Upholsterers' union has been doing some aggressive and successful organizing and the net results are apparent in the benefits secured. As a result, negotiations were conducted with employers and the scale has been advanced from 42 1-2 to 55 cents per hour, the highest rate ever paid in this section.

NEWSIES HAVE A UNION.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 4.—The newsboys have proven themselves pioneers among the workers for organized labor in Tennessee, a union of the newsies having been formed last week. The new Newsboys' union started with a large charter membership, and includes more than half the boys in the city.

MOLDERS ON STRIKE.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 4.—The employes of the Caldwell & Watson foundry have gone on strike, refusing to continue work with a number of very objectionable nonunion men recently employed by that firm. Until the unfair molders are discharged the men refuse to return to work.

FEDERAL INJUNCTION ABUSE ABOLISHED.
Law Signed by President Wilson.

ON WHICH SIDE ARE YOU? -:- By SAMUEL GOMPERS in American Federationist

The issues of the present age are big with possibility—they must be met with candor and with heart and mind correspondingly big with understanding. There is one fundamental problem the solution of which will determine the future of this country; it is the struggle for control between the exploiters and the creators—the producers. For the first time this issue has been clearly defined in a political campaign. In the practical work of this campaign the issue is given point in the emphasis upon the rights and the ideals of labor, but labor has a larger significance than the group that works for wages. It includes those of all lines who have spiritual and creative vision—the engineers, the great constructive and directing minds, and all of those who have part in supplying materials and commodities of civilization.

Under the present rules of the game the power to control opportunity whether political, economic, or social, is held by those who manipulate the financial agencies of society, and thereby control credit. Those who do the real creative work have been dominated by the exploiters who usurped the glory and benefits of their achievements. The real power that governs our national life and development, in truth our real government, is exercised from Wall Street. In all former campaigns an effort was made to divert thought from fundamental issues and to make the campaign a period when the politicians and all the voters detached themselves from the concrete problems of life and work, and beguiled themselves with political platitudes, discussion of abstract justice and dreams of the past and future. The political campaign was a metaphysical dissipation that had in theory no point of tangency with the invisible dominion and powers of Wall Street.

Politics and law were dissociated from the practical concrete problems that really matter in human lives and were focused about legal consistencies and constitutional theories.

Men and women have awakened to the fact that law and constitutional theory that do not have a basis in the facts of human life have no real existence.

The facts of life cannot be made to conform to fine-spun law and constitutional theory; the latter must conform to the facts of life.

Principles become constitutional only when they are first established in the issues of economic relations between man and man.

The abstract has a value only when applied to a concrete situation.

Labor! Be on Guard!

Washington, D. C., November 4, 1916.

From all directions comes the information that Wall Street coffers have been opened like a flood-gate in the effort to publish misinformation and to mislead and corrupt the electorate, wherever possible. Misleading page advertisements have already appeared in the newspapers. Slush funds are concentrated in many cities and industrial towns. Bribes of money and of office have been freely offered, but, thus far, in only a few instances accepted.

The rank and file of labor generally are standing true. It is intimated that some canard, some false, malicious statements will be broadly published within a day or two preceding the coming Tuesday, election day, when there will be little or no time for successful correction or refutation before the evil and damage shall have been accomplished. The men in the labor movement who have proven true all their lives will not now, for partisan advantage or for any other purpose, prove untrue to their fellow workers and to their own consciences. Men of labor and citizens generally are warned against the attempt to mislead them and confuse their minds or improperly to influence their actions. Workers are urged to safeguard their own interests and to cast their votes on election day, Tuesday next, November 7th, so that their rights, interests, and their freedom may be secured and maintained, and that there will be no necessity for expressions of regret or self-stultification after the election has been completed. The advice to workers is:

LET ORGANIZED LABOR'S SLOGAN LIVE IN ITS DEEDS.

STAND FAITHFULLY BY LABOR'S FRIENDS.

OPPOSE AND DEFEAT LABOR'S ENEMIES, WHETHER THEY BE

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT,

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS, OR

CANDIDATES FOR OTHER OFFICES, EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE OR JUDICIAL.

Principles of humanity have a value when objectified in the processes of life and human relationship.

In the present political campaign there is a fundamental concret principle of humanity at stake—the principle of the eight-hour workday. It is a principle that is fundamental in the lives of the masses of the people and sharply defines the real differences and the real interests that distinguish the exploiters from the workers.

The law for establishing the eight-hour workday for those in the operating service of the railroads was seized upon by the representatives of privilege as a needed and fortuitous issue in the present campaign.

That law was enacted in recognition of economic power of the railroad brotherhoods, or their power to co-ordinate the necessary agencies in transportation. It will be enforced only because of that economic power, for no law is enforced except at the demand of those who represent economic power.

The eight-hour workday represents a demand that the honors and awards of society shall go to the producers and not to those who secure power through profits diverted from the producers. It is typical of the broad comprehensive issue—an ideal that society should be organized in recognition of real values, that we shall get away from the artificial, from absurd fictions, delusions and orthodox platitudes.

That ideal seeks to bring about recognition of the genuine merits of those who grapple with the material forces of the universe and subdue them for the service of mankind, and that human life shall be held more sacred than all else.

There must be recognition of the value of the day's work, and society must be organized to save life. This is the great issue in the present campaign; every voter will have a share in determining the issue.

The wage-earners will do their part not as adherents of any political partisan organization, but as those who have a duty to perform, not only to themselves, but to all the people of our own day and the days and the years to come. It is up to the workers, the masses, of our liberty loving citizenship, to decide whether President Wilson, with his clear vision and courageous heart and mind, shall be supplanted by the reactionary candidate of predatory wealth—Mr. Hughes.

President Woodrow Wilson has advocated, urged and signed legislation protecting human rights and promoting the welfare of the workers and all of the masses of the people.

Mr. Hughes has declared that if elected president he will insist upon the repeal of this legislation.

It lies with the working people—the masses—on election day to determine by their votes whether the policy of progress, justice, freedom and humanity shall prevail in the re-election of Mr. Wilson to the presidency of the United States or whether the pendulum shall swing backward and the policy of reaction shall be enthroned.

WORKERS! STAND TRUE!

Let each toiler, without fear of outside influence or coercion, study the pledges of the different parties, examine the acts and promises of the individual candidates, weigh the sincerity of party pledges in the light of what each party has done to make good those pledges. Vote with the full consciousness of the influence of your ballot upon questions which will determine the future welfare of your wives and children and fellow-workmen. Vote with the fullest realization of your moral responsibility. The workingmen of the United States have within their power to determine whether the masses of the people or the exploiters shall rule this country.

Organized labor must see to it that trade union men are nominated and elected to municipal, county, and state offices; that trade union men represent its interests in the state legislatures, and in congress.

LET ORGANIZED LABOR'S SLOGAN LIVE IN ITS DEEDS—

STAND FAITHFULLY BY LABOR'S FRIENDS,

OPPOSE AND DEFEAT LABOR'S ENEMIES, WHETHER THEY BE CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT, FOR CONGRESS OR OTHER OFFICES, EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, OR JUDICIAL.

GET BUSY! STAND TRUE!

MEDIATORS ARE ON THE JOB

New York, Nov. 4.—Efforts are being made by John A. Moffitt and James A. Smyth, United States mediators, to bring about a conference between the representatives of the striking street car men and the officials of the street car companies, looking to a settlement of the strike. The mediators are acting under instructions of Secretary of Labor Wilson, who sent them to investigate, on request of Organizer Fitzgerald.

As yet little progress has been made by the mediators. Efforts were made to secure a conference with the representatives of the street car companies involved, but nothing definite has developed. The mediators are, however, said to be optimistic and hopeful of being able to bring the representatives of the men and the officials of the companies together.

Street car service is very badly crippled, and Organizer Fitzgerald claims that there are still 11,000 men on strike, and that only 110 have returned to work.

Governor Whitman refused to render any assistance when appealed to on behalf of the strikers. He answered by notifying Organizer Fitzgerald that he had referred his request to the Public Service Commission, and there the matter rests at the present.

After a conference with the mediators Organizer Fitzgerald denied a statement that terms of settlement had been made to him. He said that responsibility for further peace parlies was in the hands of the mediators. It is asserted that 1,500 of the strikers have found other employment, and that the remainder are still holding out.

SEAMEN MADE FREEMEN.
Law Signed by President Wilson.

LAW TO FIT THE CASE.

Oklahoma City, Nov. 4.—The theater strike in progress here for two months reached a crisis recently when the city commissioners passed an ordinance prohibiting picketing in front of public buildings.

The penalty for violation is a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $50 and confinement for not exceeding 30 days or both.

Commissioner Street and Mayor Overholser are both owners of theaters. Street's theater being affected by the strike.

BOYS AND GIRLS WIN STRIKE.

New York, Nov. 4.—Eight hundred boys and girls employed in the necktie industry have been on strike for several days. An adjustment has been reached between representatives of the union they organized and the National Men's Neckwear association and the youngsters have returned to work, having secured a reduction in hours and increased wages. The hour hereafter will be 54 per week and time and half for overtime. Minimum wages for all members of the union will be $8 per week.

VOTE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, AND SEE THAT IT IS COUNTED.

SHOPMEN GET AN INCREASE.

Denver, Col., Nov. 4.—At the final conference held in this city between committees representing Division No. 1 of the Railroad Department of the American Federated of Labor and officials of the Denver & Rio Grande system, an agreement was reached as to wages and working conditions. The agreement also covers the shopmen employed by the Moffatt road. It provides for a general standardization of wages, with increases ranging from 1 1-2 to 7 1-2 cents per hour for the various departments of the shop employes. The unions benefiting by the increases are: The machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, pipe fitters, and railway carmen. The painters, not affiliated to the department, are also benefited.

MACHINISTS WIN EIGHT HOURS.

St. Louis, Nov. 4.—The 600 machinists employed by the Emerson Electric Manufacturing company have been granted the eight-hour day at the same rate of pay as was received for the longer hours. The agreement conceded to the Machinists' union goes into effect on November 15.

The St. Louis Metal Ware company also has granted the eight-hour day, which went into effect the first of the month and carries with it a rate of 50 cents per hour.

RAISED 50 CENTS A THOUSAND.

Jackson, Mich., Nov. 4.—Cigar Makers' union has adopted a new scale of prices which calls for 50 cents a thousand on all straight work and $1 for needle tucks, royal shapes and perfectos. The new scale went into effect Monday last.

"LABOR NOT A COMMODITY."
Law Signed by President Wilson.

"LABOR NOT A COMMODITY."
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WILL HAVE A WIDE EFFECT.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 4.—The circuit court has rendered a decision in the case of Edward L. Brewer, a miner, against the Brewster & Evan Coal company, it is believed will have a wide effect on other similar cases involving the application of the Illinois workmen's compensation act.

The decision of the court is to the effect that the compensation of Brown, who was injured and is suing under the provisions of the compensation act, be based on his gross earnings, instead of his net earnings. By the latter is meant the earnings after the cost of powder, fuses and tools, which are charged to the miner, are deducted from his pay.

ALL SHOPS NOW UNION.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 4.—The last nonunion firm in the city has just signed an agreement with the Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers' union. The union now claims to have every worker at that trade in the city a member.

CHAUFFEURS' GAINS.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 4.—Chauffeurs' union 283 has put in force a new scale and secured the signatures of 95 per cent of all liverymen and undertakers in the city. The membership is nearly 300 and increasing each meeting.

FIRST TRADE UNIONIST A CABINET MEMBER.
Appointed by President Wilson.

MORE WAGES AND EIGHT HOURS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—The Jewelry workers are claiming a 100 per cent. organization, which is a very substantial victory, and marks a new era in the trade union movement in this city. The Jewelry Workers' union has succeeded in securing a signed agreement with their employers which will insure peace and harmony until September 1, 1917. Under its provisions all disputes are to be adjusted by conciliation. The hours will be 48 per week. Saturday being limited to 7 hours. All work done after 5 p. m., Sundays and legal holidays must be paid for at the rate of 50 cents an hour. Five hours and twenty minutes overtime to be figured as an eight-hour day. All piece work is abolished and no employe is permitted to take work home. This has heretofore been one of the worse abuses of the industry. An increase of 20 per cent. is also conceded all members of the union.

TWO NEW UNIONS ADDED.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 4.—The latest additions to the list of unions in this city are the Jewelry Workers, chartered by the International Jewelry Workers' union, and the Folding Paper Box Workers, chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

NO CARD, NO WORK.

Jackson, Mich., Nov. 4.—The new Pelishers' union which has been organized less than two months has already secured a membership of 120 per cent., and the boys are much elated over their success. It's a case now of "no card, no work" in Jackson from now on.

CHILD LABOR LAW.
Signed by President Wilson.

EIGHT HOURS RATIONAL DAY

Cincinnati Nov. 4.—"The economic argument that industry can thrive only with a long day, and that any curtailment of it would be destructive, can be met very effectively by the fact that shortening the work period, even to eight hours, almost invariably increases the quantity and improves the quality of output." Thus did Dr. Frederick S. Lee, professor of physiology in Columbia University, New York, answer the question: "Is the eight-hour working day rational?" before the American Public Health Association's annual meeting here.

Dr. Lee, in discussing this matter, made it plain that he was not in any sense considering the political aspects of the eight-hour problem. "The eight-hour problem is primarily a problem of physiology: If the physiological effects of any kind of labor are bad, its conditions ought to be changed," said Dr. Lee. "This is fundamental, and should precede any consideration of the economic and social effects of a change of conditions. Since the middle of the nineteenth century the eight-hour day has been the goal of labor. It has gradually been gained, and is doubtless destined to become very widespread. Dr. Lee, in discussing this matter, made it plain that he was not in any sense considering the political aspects of the eight-hour problem. "The eight-hour problem is primarily a problem of physiology: If the physiological effects of any kind of labor are bad, its conditions ought to be changed," said Dr. Lee. "This is fundamental, and should precede any consideration of the economic and social effects of a change of conditions. Since the middle of the nineteenth century the eight-hour day has been the goal of labor. It has gradually been gained, and is doubtless destined to become very widespread. The duration of daily hours should be determined by the physiological effects of the work, and, secondarily, by its economic and social features. Labor produces fatigue, and, when continued further, exhaustion.

"In fatigue the physiological powers are weakened, and in exhaustion this may pass on to increased susceptibility to disease, neurasthenia, immorality, intemperance and even crime. Excessive industrial work is often responsible for these serious results."

"LABOR NOT A COMMODITY."
Law Signed by President Wilson.

PRINTERS GET NEW SCALE.

Beaumont, Tex., Nov. 4.—Typographical union 239 has had under advisement the scale and enforcement of a new job scale for some time. An agreement was finally reached whereby a slight increase is granted each year and continue until January 1, 1917. Commencing January 1 next $1 per week will be added; the second year $1.50, and the third year the same amount, making the total in the three years $4.

SHEET METAL WORKERS GAIN.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 4.—The dispute between the Sheet Metal Workers' union and their employers has finally reached an amicable adjustment. The new wage scale calls for 47 1-2 cents an hour, while the original demand was for 50 cents.

MOLDERS WANT AN INCREASE.

Manchester, N. H., Nov. 4.—The members of the Molders' union have been on strike for two weeks as result of the employers refusing to advance wages 50 cents per day and recognize the union.

TRIAL BY JURY RESTORED.
Law Signed by President Wilson.

BIG INCREASE IN CHARTERS

Washington, Nov. 4.—During the period between July 15 and October 15 the American Federation of Labor has issued charters to 120 affiliated unions. This is the largest number that has probably ever been issued in a corresponding three months since its organization.

Of this number there were issued between July 15 and August 15 charters to the following unions: Two to central bodies, 27 to trade unions, and 1 to federal unions.

From August 15 to September 15 the increase was: Five central bodies, 23 trade unions, and 12 federal unions.

From September 15 to October 15 there were added 10 central bodies, 23 trade unions and 30 federal unions.

In addition to these charters were issued to the International Jewelry Workers' union and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International union.

There is no diminution in the number of applications for charters coming in, and unless some unforseen condition develops there is a strong probability that the number will increase rather than diminish for some time to come.

The fact seems to be pretty well fixed in the minds of many thousands of workers that there is no possible hope of maintaining the standards now prevailing governing the shorter workday and wages outside a strong, militant union. That thought is irrevocably impressed on the minds of the workers and will no doubt lead to the formation of such action as will lead to the only logical way of securing protection and curb the insatiable demands of employers for more profits and increased dividends—the organization of a strong union.

During the period of time under consideration the affiliated national and international unions have received issued charters to an equal number of new unions.

STRIKES PROTECT WORKERS.

New York, Nov. 4.—As a result of the numerous strikes in the needle industry in this city for better working conditions and protection, the following cheering summary of the investigations made has been submitted:

"A report issued by the joint board of sanitary control in the cloak, suit and skirt and the dress and waist industries, which was made one year ago, after the great strike of cloak, suit and skirt workers, covers the board's work since its inception. More than 100,000 workers, according to the report, have been materially benefited by the board's investigation and action, due entirely to the demands of the unions involved.

"The work is divided into three departments: Loft certification, fire drill division, first aid and nursing division, sanitary division, hygienic division of education, and the medical division.

"The board reports improvement in fire protection in buildings—a 20 per cent. increase in buildings with fire alarm systems, a decrease of 25 per cent. in the number of buildings six stories and more in height with but a single stairway; the issuance of certificates to hundreds of shops which complied with the board's standards for safety and sanitation, and the correction of many nuisances and dangers."

STOP WATCH SYSTEM STOPPED.
By President Wilson.

WANT EIGHT-HOUR SHIFTS.

Gloucester, N. J., Nov. 4.—The workers in the employ of Hinde & Dauch Paper Manufacturing company have tired of working two twelve-hour shifts and demand a reduction to three eight-hour turns. When the demand was presented, a representative of the company advised the committee that its request would be taken under consideration and an answer given in three days. Realizing that that would be playing into the hands of the company, they determined to force the issue and have served notice that when the company had made up its mind to grant the demands to advise the committee, and they then left for their homes.

FEDERAL EMPLOYES' UNION.

Rock Island, Ill., Nov. 4.—R. E. Peabody, a government employe of San Francisco, has just completed a Federal Employes' union in this city. Those eligible to membership are postoffice employes of the government except they be employed in the post office and in strictly craft occupations. Mr. Peabody is a representative of the national organization and is visiting many of the leading cities of the country. He has formed new unions in Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Helena, Omaha, Sioux City, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

"NOW IS THE TIME THAT TRIES MEN'S SOULS."

HOW DIVIDENDS INCREASE.

New York, Nov. 4.—More than $154,000,000 will be paid to investors this month in dividends and interest, according to a compilation made by the Journal of Commerce, which places the total in the largest on record. It compares with $143,000,000 in November a year ago. It is figured out that 127 corporations will distribute $62,000,000 among their stockholders, an increase of more than $5,000,000 over last year. The compilation includes 94 industrial and miscellaneous companies, 22 steam railroads and 3 electric railways. The interest payments on bonds is placed at more than $91,860,000, which compares with $85,500,000 last year.

ELECTRICIANS GET INCREASE.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 4.—Electrical Workers union 230 has secured agreements with the British Columbia Electric Railway company and the British Columbia Telephone company which gives the members an increase in wages. The companies, however, are rushing all work with the intention of precipitating a general layoff. A committee of women is now visiting all parts of the work and endeavoring to secure agreements to do the work of men, in which case the men are discharged to make way for the women.

BETTER WAGES FOR SHOPMEN.

Denison, Tex., Nov. 4.—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway company shopmen will be paid on the 15th of each month the entire time have been granted an increase in wages ranging from 1 1-2 cents to 7 1-2 cents an hour. Better working conditions, it has been officially announced, will be received at the same dates back to August 1. Fifteen hundred men are affected.

WANT MORE MONEY.

Denver, Col., Nov. 4.—The Building Laborers' union has filed formal notice with the state industrial commission of a demand for an increase of wages from $2.75 to $3 per day for eight hours. This action was taken in accordance with a law recently enacted by the legislature, which requires that 30 days' notice of such a demand must be given.

VOTE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, AND SEE THAT IT IS COUNTED.